These results are at variance with the ones obtained heretofore. Previous experiments of others seemed to have shown that one or few (10 to 20) bacilli are sufficient to convey tuberculosis. The author believes that the previous experiments are erroneous. He believes that the methods employed to standardize the bacterial emulsion did not permit a high degree of accuracy.

The Comparative Resistance of Bacteria and Human Tissue Cells to Certain Common Antiseptics.—LAMBERT (*Jour. Exp. Med.*, December 1, 1916, xxiv, No. 6) found that the comparative resistance of bacteria and human tissue cells to antiseptics and other chemicals may be easily tested by tissue cultures under conditions which approximate those found in the living body. A comparative study shows that while human cells (connective tissue and wandering cells) are highly resistant to many antiseptics, they are in general more easily killed than bacteria (Staphylococcus aureus). Of the antiseptics tested, which include mercuric chloride, iodine, potassium, mercuric iodide, phenol, tricresol, hydrogen peroxide, hypochlorites (Dakin's solution), argyrol, and alcohol, the one which approaches most closely the ideal disinfectant is iodine, which kills bacteria in strengths that do not seriously injure connective-tissue cells or wandering cells.

Anaphylactic Shock in Dogs.—J. P. SIMONDS (*Jour. Infect. Dis.*, December, 1916, xix, No. 6) concludes that anaphylactic shock in the dog is associated with a fall in blood-pressure. During the period of low pressure the reaction to injections of epinephrin is either absent or greatly diminished, while the response to nicotin may be augmented. It is believed that the mechanism of the latter is chiefly dependent on its effect on respiration, and only to a very limited extent or not at all on direct stimulation of the vasomotor center or the sympathetic ganglia. There is evidence for the belief that there is present a condition of decreased irritability of the sympathetic ganglia and possibly of the vasomotor center. The prompt rise in arterial pressure after injections of nicotin associated with dyspnea is evidence that in anaphylactic shock in the dog there is no constriction of the vessels of the lungs.

Destroying Lice on Typhus Fever Suspects.—S. R. GRUBBS (*Public Health Reports*, October 20, 1916, xxxi, No. 42) states that in excluding typhus fever from the United States it is important to have some efficient and rapid method of killing lice on the human body. As a result of studies made at the Boston quarantine station, the United States Public Health Service has adopted a method of treating persons with a gasoline soap spray and shower bath and of treating clothing and baggage with a vacuum hydrocyanic acid gas process. The formula for the gasoline soap is as follows: Soap chips or laundry soap, 1 part; soft water, 4 parts; gasoline, 4 parts. The soap is dissolved by boiling in the water and the gasoline is added after removing from the fire. This mixture hardens to a jelly and for spraying, 1 part of this is mixed with 5 to 10 parts of hot water. Each person is sprayed thoroughly from head to foot with the gasoline soap solution and then compelled to walk through a shower tank 15 feet long, 10 feet of this under the shower which washes off the soap. For the treatment of lousy clothing and baggage different methods have been tried but the treatment with cyanide seems to be the most advantageous. The method of cyaniding is that used to cyanide cotton bales to kill the pink ball worm, and consists of creating a vacuum in a metal chamber holding the articles to be disinfected, liberating cyanide gas in the chamber and allowing air to enter which forces the gas into the articles. Experiments performed to decide the length of time and the amount of vacuum necessary to thoroughly disinfect tight packages of various kinds showed that lice in ordinary hand-baggage will be killed by the vacuum-cyanide method with fifteen in vacuum and 30 minutes' exposure to hydrocyanic acid gas from four ounces of Na C.N. per 100 cubic feet. If trunks are to be treated by this method, the lids should be opened. After disinfection clothing and baggage are returned to the owner free from vermin; but otherwise in an unchanged condition. The method of generating the cyanide is simple and inexpensive, and the generator may be attached to any steam chamber while for the vacuum an electric or gasoline driven air-pump will work rapidly and successfully. Hydrocyanic gas has very slight power to kill bacteria and should not be used for this purpose.

Experiments on the Destruction of Body Lice.—Friedman (*Zentralbl. f. Bakteriol.*, 1916, Part 1, p. 320) carried on laboratory experiments with the view of reproducing actual conditions. The lice were packed into several layers of woollen, silk and other fabric and then exposed to various destructive agents. Live steam killed the parasite and the eggs within five minutes. In the municipal steam disinfection operators it required three hours' exposure to obtain a similar result (three larvæ developed subsequently in the exposed material). A ten-minute exposure to dry air of 70° C. is very efficient. Five commercial powders (trade name not given) were examined and found to be of no insecticidal value. Further experiment showed that lice will eagerly look for woollen fabric and that they will shun silk. They will deposit eggs on wool and none on silk if they have their choice. The development of larvæ on silk is very much delayed. An exposure of lice to carbon disulphide at 12° C. for twenty-four hours in a closed bottle proved very effective. The fumes penetrated five layers of wool and other material. The smallest quantity of carbon disulphide required for efficient work was 54 to 57 mg. per liter of air and a six-hour exposure. With sulphur dioxide 100 mg. of the gas per liter of air and four to five hours' exposure seemed necessary to kill the parasite. Sulphur dioxide is a very destructive gas and carbon disulphide is to be preferred.

Experiments on the Immunization against Louse Bites.—Galli-Valerio (*Zentralbl. f. Bakteriol.*, 1916, Part 1, p. 262) experimented on his own person, rubbing at various times 40 different substances on his forearm and placing P. cervicalis within, on the edge, near the medicated area. He permitted these lice to bite him, making observations on the frequency of bites. Not one of the substances, most of which were essential oils, proved to be of positive immunizing value.